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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

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# DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

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JUNE, 1863.

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NEW MEXICO.—The Domestic Committee have inaugurated a very important movement in regard to missionary work in New Mexico. Besides the American population now beginning to emigrate thither and destined to increase largely as the mining and pastoral resources of the country are developed, there is a Spanish-speaking population of Spanish and mixed races, numbering perhaps 80,000 souls. In regard to this last class, facts of a very interesting character were, a few months ago, communicated to the Committee, on which it was their duty to act. After due deliberation, they decided that the sanguine expectations in certain quarters as to results of missionary labor there, on the one hand, and the disasters which might attend the failure of missions prematurely established, on the other hand, alike required a thorough exploration and reconnoissance, as the basis of any work which might be undertaken. An exploration party has been formed for this end, under favorable circumstances. The Rt. Rev. J. C. Talbot, D.D., Missionary Bishop of the North-west, has been authorized by the senior Bishop, under the canons, to make a visitation thither, and the Rev. Wm. A. Rich and the Rev. Angel H. de Mora, both of the diocese of New York, have been appointed Missionary Agents to accompany Bishop Talbot, as members of the exploring party. The Church may rejoice in these appointees. The first-named gentleman, though of an American family, was born in Madrid, and there spent his childhood. The Spanish is to him as a mother tongue. The other gentleman, once a priest in the Church of Spain, and a professor in the University of Madrid, some years ago renounced the errors and superstitions of the Church of Spain or of Rome, and has, for several years, been usefully and honorably employed by the Bible Society as a revisor of their translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Spanish language. He has been received by the Bishop



of New York as a presbyter of his diocese, and enters most heartily into this movement toward his own race. A commission, consisting of Bishop Talbot and these gentlemen, cannot fail to command the respect and elicit the confidence of the Spanish people. The commission was to set out from Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, on the 21st of May. During their long and dangerous journey across the plains to Colorado, and thence through the valleys and gorges of the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico, earnest prayers for their safety, and for the Divine blessing on their work, will ascend from many an altar throughout the Church. Their report, as to the state of things in the Territory, will be given to the public in due time. We only add that the latest information, derived from an authentic source, confirms previous expectations, and fills the Committee with high hope that the time, yea the set time, has now come to favor that portion of Zion. On the 21st, Bishop Talbot wrote: "Messrs. Rich, de Mora, and Jarvis are all here, and we start in a few hours upon our long journey, trusting to the guidance and protection of Him who sends us on this mission of love. They all seem to enter heartily into the work assigned them; and I doubt not we shall be able to make the weeks between us and it pass pleasantly in preparing our plans, and trying to be mutually beneficial to each other. We shall have our little sanctuary by the way, and not only in our tent; but, I trust, in many a camp of emigrants, we shall unite in the prayers and praises of the Church. Pray for us that God may bring us safely through, and crown our efforts with his blessing."

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NEVADA.—Bishop Talbot will visit the Territory of Nevada by an overland journey from Colorado. He hopes to reach the Territory in the early part of August. The Domestic Committee have recently appointed two brothers, the Rev. T. M. and the Rev. W. M. Reilly, as missionaries in this portion of the Bishop's extensive jurisdiction, and hope that one of them, at least, will arrive there as soon as the Bishop. The Committee have confidence that both will prove faithful heralds of the Gospel in that distant field.

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COLORADO.—We are happy to announce that the Rev. W. O. Jarvis, late of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has reached Nebraska City in time to go out to his new field in Colorado, in company with Bishop Talbot. Mr. Jarvis, who is strongly commended, is to labor among the mining population in and around Central City. Our brethren, Messrs. Hitchings, Granger, and Jarvis are men who will, by the Divine blessing, accomplish much by their indefatigable labors in that flourishing Territory.

CALIFORNIA.—The Rev. C. F. Loop, some time since a missionary in Missouri, and more recently a successful parish minister in Illinois, embarked in the steamer of the 23d of May, with his family, for California. We congratulate the Bishop, and the brethren in that diocese, on the accession of this excellent and devoted clergyman to their ranks.

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PARSONAGE AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.—We learn from the Rev. Mr. Weller that, with the aid which has been generously extended to them, his people have been able to purchase another commodious residence in place of the parsonage burned. This new parsonage, we understand, is paid for, with the exception of some small improvements, which were found necessary. "May our heavenly Father," Mr. Weller writes, "return an hundred fold to those who so generously came to our assistance in the darkest days, the blessing they have bestowed upon this part of the Church's work."

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FRUIT FROM MISSIONARY GROUND.—The following letters are worthy of a place with the one given under this head last month:

"ONTONAGON, Mich, *April 7th*, 1863.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find twenty-one dollars and twelve cents, the amount of our Easter offering for 1863. This, I believe, is one of the largest offerings ever made in the Church in this place. Last year our contribution to Domestic Missions was only ten dollars; this year, therefore, has more than doubled our customary thank-offering. Number of communicants present, 18; whole number, 25.

"This summer, I have no doubt, will prove a very prosperous one to the business interests of Lake Superior. The price of copper furnishes a test by which one may judge of the prosperity of this section of country. I trust that we shall soon be able to walk alone.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to the Domestic Committee which money can never cancel. Yet we beg that you will accept the offerings of our hearts.

"Your brother in Christ, EDWARD SEYMOUR."

"VERSAILLES, Ky., *April 9th*, 1863.

"DEAR SIR: The Easter offering for Domestic Missions, from St. John's Church, Versailles, amounted to forty-one dollars and fifty cents, which sum you will please deduct from salary due me. I would have reported the collection earlier, but waited a few days in the hope that some additions might be made.

"This is a slight advance upon our Advent offering, and is a very liberal one from a mission station in these trying times. I pray that you may have an overflowing treasury during the current year, to carry on the good work for Christ and the Church.

"I remain very respectfully yours, J. W. VENABLE."

## INDIANA.

**Washington, etc.—Rev. H. Hollis.**

WE occupy the centre of a square. The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad runs about forty miles north of us, and the Ohio and Mississippi about the same distance south, while on both the east and the west there is a railroad running south to the Ohio River. Through this runs diagonally south-west the White River, a beautiful stream of pure water. In this valley, about seventy miles from Indianapolis, is the town of Worthington, on the Wabash canal, running from Toledo to Evansville. A railway has been proposed through this valley, but at present the dependence is on this canal. From Toledo to Terre Haute it is in repair, and does a lucrative business. From Terre Haute to Worthington it has been kept in repair for some years entirely by private enterprise. Often for months it is out of repair. Last year, from twelve to thirteen thousand bushels of wheat and other produce waited transportation for months. The rains have again injured it, but we now have hopes a responsible company is about to put it in repair from Terre Haute to Evansville, between which and Worthington it is now useless. Upon this canal depends, in a great measure, the prosperity of the town and surrounding country, as well as the parish. At present it is much isolated from the great thoroughfares of travel. Our citizens feel it; but in prospect it is rich and promising. The climate is mild, and will compare favorably with Ohio, or any western State, for health.

Situated as this town is, it cannot be connected with any other parish; and up to the present there has been no point of any promise to warrant a division of the services on Sunday. With the exception of an occasional service in the surrounding country, I have thought it best to bestow my labor upon our parish and our interesting Sunday-school. Yet I hope to do more and more of missionary work. Up to the present I have had no horse or other conveyance to do what I would in this way. I need often a missionary horse. My people are few in number, and furnish but a small sum toward my support. All has been laid before the Bishop, who, we hope, will soon be able to visit us and hold confirmation. We have the paint for our church, and the lumber

to fence our church lots, and hope before long to report the work done. One parishioner has offered to subscribe one hundred dollars toward a parsonage—a good beginning, which, I hope, may prompt others to lend a helping hand.

*Later date.*

The regular duties connected with the parish have engaged my time and attention during the past quarter. One Sunday morning I held divine service at Scaffold Prairie—the remainder at our church. Our congregation and Sunday-school remain about as usual, the latter quite interesting. We are making some improvements about the church, and are anticipating a visit from our Bishop to hold confirmation.

Bloomfield is the county seat for this, Greene county. It lies about eight miles south of Worthington, on the opposite or east side of White River. It is not a place of that relative importance often attached to county towns. The location is usually admitted to be unfortunate, and the population small. Worthington, I think, is admitted to be the most important centre of business and influence in the county. Our irregular canal navigation terminates here. At present there does not appear to be any encouragement for services at Bloomfield. A change, however, may take place.

Bloomington is twenty-eight miles east, on the New Albany Railroad, and is the capital of Monroe County. We have no public conveyances to depend upon. Your missionary has never received the promised "missionary horse," and has no means to buy. He cannot make missionary journeys on foot. At present, however, there appears to be no accessible point calling for regular services. Outside the Church, periodical measures to produce religious excitement are much more relied upon, in this section, than the divinely instituted means of grace—prayer, praise, and the preaching of the Word. All the circumstances which surround us for the present, prompt to conserve and strengthen this parish.

## WISCONSIN.

**Oneida, (Indian)—Rev. E. A. Good-nough.**

The progress of this mission for the past year has been most gratifying. A large



proportion of the Indians settled here manifest an earnest desire to learn and obey the will of God. The congregations at the mission services are always large, and the members of it enter with devotion and zeal and true reverence upon the duties of divine worship. Almost every month some new converts are added to the Church. In one instance, I have had the happiness to admit a heathen, that is, one who had grown up in ignorance of the Saviour and his gospel, to the Church, by baptism. There are in this tribe now none who have not at least heard of Christ, though there are yet many here who still refuse to believe and obey the Gospel. The greatest hindrance to the work of the Lord here, is the use of strong drink by many of the Indians; though this is not so great as formerly, for a large number of the young of both sexes have grown up under the influence of the mission, and they are sober, industrious members of the Church; their example is good and their influence in behalf of religion and the Church is very great in the tribe. The young Indians adorned the church building in a very tasty manner, for the celebration of the birthday of Christ; and on that day more than one hundred Indians knelt with the missionary at the Lord's table, to partake of the Lord's supper. My school children have been greatly delighted by a box of presents "from a few friends in Hartford," Ct. These presents not only rejoice the hearts of the Indian children at this joyful season, but they will add much to their comfort during the cold winter, and also encourage them to persevere in the good way. I should be very glad to receive such a box every year for my school children, and hope that I always shall hereafter have some presents for them; and, I am sure, if those blessed with abundance of this world's goods could see the happiness a few presents cause to these Indian children, that I should always have something to give at Christmas.

*Later date.*

Since my last report, our venerated Bishop has visited the mission, and confirmed sixteen Indians who had been carefully prepared for the reception of the divine blessing in that holy rite. The Bishop, also, by the preached Word, and by wise and loving counsel, "confirmed the Church." My people do not have the privilege of hearing the Gospel message proclaimed by a multitude of preachers,

and therefore the Bishop's yearly address to them is long remembered, and is the means of doing much good.

Our extra Lent services, on Wednesdays and Fridays, are very well attended; one of the members coming to them from a distance of five miles, another from a distance of three miles, and several come regularly who live two miles away. The singing at these week-day meetings is exceedingly affecting and solemn; for the Indians are all good singers, and on these occasions they use old and familiar tunes, and all join in the hymns with confidence and heartfelt pleasure. The mission continues to prosper, and is doing a good and great work, though one that is and must be confined within very narrow limits.

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**KENTUCKY.**  
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**Harrodsburgh—Rev. J. H. Bowles.**

I HARDLY need say that the Church people here will be delighted to find that the churches at this place are to be sustained. I have been in this field since the 10th of November last, residing alternately in Danville and Harrodsburgh. It may not be improper to state that it has been a severe struggle with me, pecuniarily and otherwise. So far I have not been able to raise money sufficient to meet my necessary expenses since I came here, and am therefore considerably behindhand. This is a field and this is a State peculiarly uninviting to the majority of our clergy. But the call upon my love for the Church, and her maintenance among this people, so afflicted and so depressed by causes beyond the Church's control or theirs, was a strong one, and I responded as I was persuaded I should respond; it may have been at a sacrifice of comfort and peace, but if I can be sustained here at all, I feel sure that I shall be amply repaid for any inconveniences or anxieties I may have been subjected to. I do not think there can be found a better field to begin Church work in America than this is. No money can be raised, because the people have suffered too much to have it in their power to give, though hitherto all of them well to do, and many of them rich. But better than all else, a genuine spirit of interest seems to be awakened in the cause of Christ throughout the whole of the district under my control.

*Later date.*

This part of the State has recently been visited by a small Southern force, but they only remained in this town all night. I did not see any thing of them, so brief was their stay. Our work has not been, and I do not think it will be, interrupted by the war, except in a pecuniary way. I am glad to report a growing interest from outside. The Bishop is expected to-day from Frankfort. I shall have a respectable class to present for the holy rite of confirmation. God seems to smile upon us through the clouds by which we are surrounded, but we beg the prayers of the Church for our success.

We have been somewhat interrupted here in our work, by the church at Danville being taken, in common with all other places of worship, for a hospital. But notwithstanding this, there has been much to encourage us. In good times we shall soon be self-supporting, and at no distant day I think we can have the services of a clergyman at each place. Danville is ten miles distant, on an excellent turnpike road. It is a more important town than this, and the Church is stronger there. I am here at present to infuse life among the people by contact.

#### Bowling Green—Rev. Samuel Ringgold.

I wrote to you last under the depressing influence of approaching illness; but, thank God, I am again at work with recovered health and spirits.

Last Sunday I reopened my church for public worship, and preached to the largest congregation I have had since I came to Bowling Green. The last time I preached there was whilst the church was used as a hospital; the room was then filled with the sick and the dying. I was deeply impressed with the contrast presented by the two congregations.

In my efforts to refit the church, I have succeeded beyond my expectations, with no other help from abroad than the ten dollars that you sent me. But in these troublous times, no sooner are we encouraged by a little success than some disastrous news fills us with dread. Just now, though happy at the thought of having our church again, we are made to rejoice with trembling by the news of another raid into Kentucky, for we know not how soon the tide of war may again roll over us.

#### Hopkinsville and Princeton—Rev. W. E. Webb.

Your favor announcing my reappointment to Hopkinsville and Princeton for the present year, reached me some days since. It is only a few days ago that I returned from a trip to the latter place. Things are comparatively quiet there, and if there are no interruptions, we may look for favorable results ere the present year closes. At this place also we are enjoying comparative quiet, though for the last twenty-four hours a sudden incursion has been looked for, as it is reported that a large Southern force has crossed the Cumberland some twenty miles from here. These rumors, however, disturb us less than formerly, as we have become comparatively accustomed to them. Still they interfere materially with any thing like progress in the missionary work, startling the people, and calling their minds off from every thing like a consideration of Christian duty. I trust, however, I shall never have occasion from any point to present as sombre an aspect of affairs as was contained in my last report. In fine weather our congregations are quite encouraging, and if things could only remain permanent as they are, good could be accomplished. We can only labor on, knowing in whom is our strength and confidence. The roads are getting better, and the people from the country are beginning to come in to our services, which, to say the least, is a favorable omen. We have an interesting little congregation here, ready and willing to do its part under ordinary circumstances. But for their kindness, I could not have remained through a period of unprecedented trial and scarceness.

We had on Easter-day unusually encouraging congregations. The church was full, and a majority of the communicants present. It looked very much like former happy times, before the war commenced. Those who were absent were generally kept away by peculiar circumstances. But we are thankful for even this encouragement. The day had hardly closed, however, before we were again disturbed by rumors. It seems that skirmishing had occurred on the Cumberland some twenty miles distant, on Saturday last, during which the village of Palmyra was burnt. The water is still high in the river, therefore a hostile force cannot cross as yet, so that this place is not likely to be attacked at present, if at

all. Still there remains a feeling of insecurity common to all parties. There is one fact which I rejoice to say is beginning gradually to commend itself to religious people here, and that is, the importance of withdrawing themselves as much as possible from any participation in the strife—to retain their opinions as heretofore, but to leave the matter entirely with those to whom it is committed. Any other course is wrong, and surely leads to the ruin of the individual, without aiding materially either party.

To those who live far away from the border, such a course may seem very unsatisfactory, but it is the only safe one to those who wish to remain. All who pursue another course have to leave invariably, when the party not sympathizing with their own views is temporarily in possession. They must leave, and suffer loss in what they leave behind. If they remain and escape injury, it is because some friend, influential with the newcomers, protects them, and such cases are the exception.

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### MISSOURI.

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#### Hannibal—Rev. J. W. Dunn.

For the last three months I have been at my post, doing what I could to advance the Releener's kingdom.

The Lenten season is now drawing to a close; the attendance on the week-day services has been better than ever before in this parish; and, though there may not be many additions to the communion, yet, no doubt, the parish is advancing in spiritual growth.

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#### St. Joseph—Rev. R. H. Weller.

In one respect, at least, our misfortune has proved a blessing, as it has awakened a sympathy for which we had scarcely dared hope, and that sympathy itself has aroused our own people to increased energy in the Church's work. Outside of the finances, my work here has never been so encouraging, nor our services better attended, and I feel more and more that Providence has afflicted us for our good. Our daily services through Lent have never been so good, and the church building is growing too small for the Sunday congrega-

tion. Our candidates for confirmation (which is to be held in May) already number more than have ever been confirmed at one time since the foundation of the parish, whilst the German congregation, under the indefatigable missionary, Mr. Koch, is equally promising in its work.

We have one great need, that is, Prayer-books. I have purchased from my own means and given away in the past year, seven dozen; and it grieves me greatly that now I am compelled to turn away many that ask for them. We are here not only a frontier parish, but also an unfitting parish for the "great West" that lies beyond, and we are taxed to the utmost in doing our duty to the children of the Church who seek their fortunes on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Then, too, we have to provide for many who, on their return, disappointed, reach us destitute. In these respects, my people have been liberal far beyond their ability, and I have never known them hesitate in extending relief to others. Many of our eastern friends would be surprised at the extent to which we are thus drawn upon here, while ourselves receiving aid from them.

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### KANSAS.

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#### Letter from the Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, D.D.

I PROCEED to give a brief account of a recent visitation to the diocese of Kansas, of which I still have the temporary charge.

I left Keokuk, the most southern point in my own diocese, early on Monday morning, April 13th, taking a St. Louis steamer, and landing at Hannibal, Mo., in the afternoon of the same day. Here I met the Rev. John W. Dunn, rector of the parish, and passed the night at the residence of an old friend and parishioner, Major Josiah Hunt, formerly of Springfield, Mass., now Commissioner of the Land Department of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. On the next morning, I took the cars for St. Joseph, which is a little more than two hundred miles from Hannibal, on the opposite side of the State, and on the Missouri River. When the train had proceeded about one third of the distance, the last car was thrown violently from the track by the breaking of a rail, and in a few moments it was overturned and



dragged upon its side. I was seated in this car, and only escaped serious if not fatal injury by the merciful interposition of a protecting Providence. Soon after it was overturned, the car uncoupled from the one next before it, and comparatively little injury was suffered by the passengers. The force of the fall rendered me unconscious for a brief space, and I was considerably lamed and bruised. In less than one hour, however, the train was on its way again, only three or four passengers being left at the next station, to receive surgical attention. Only one person had bones broken, though several were badly injured otherwise. I still feel the effects of my own injuries, but they were not of a serious nature. It is my earnest prayer to Almighty God, that my life, thus graciously preserved, may be renewedly and unreservedly consecrated to his service.

Arriving at St. Joseph, I was kindly met by the Rev. Joseph E. Ryan, a missionary in Kansas, laboring at Troy, White Cloud, and Atchison, who on Wednesday conveyed me to the place first named, fifteen miles from St. Joseph, and one of the great thoroughfares to the Pike's Peak region and California. Here, in the Court-House, I preached on Wednesday evening, and confirmed two persons. This is the county-seat of Doniphan county, and, though now a small town, is a point of increasing importance. A parish has a nominal existence at Elwood, on the Missouri, directly opposite St. Joseph; but the town is declining, and the parish bids fair to become defunct in a short time. In a new country it is impossible to decide as to the points that will be permanently important and prosperous. Oftentimes those that are promising at first meet with unexpected rivals or reverses, and become desolate and forsaken. Many such instances have occurred in Iowa. They are now occurring in Kansas, and they are to be expected throughout the West.

On Thursday, April 16th, the Rev. Mr. Ryan accompanied me to Atchison, which is an important town on the Missouri River, fifteen miles by carriage-road from Troy, and twenty miles from St. Joseph by railroad. I preached in the evening to a good congregation. The Rev. Mr. Ryan devotes to this parish every alternate Sunday. There is a parsonage here, but no church-edifice. Services are ordinarily held in the Court-House. From the size and position of the town, we ought soon to have here one of the strong-

est parishes in the diocese. Its population is probably between two and three thousand.

On Friday, in the evening, I arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and became the guest of the Rev. Hiram Stone, the chaplain at that post. On Saturday, I visited the city of Leavenworth, three miles down the river from the fort, and made arrangements for services on Sunday. On Sunday morning, I preached in the chapel of the fort, and confirmed two persons. The Rev. Mr. Stone was assisted in the service by the Rev. John H. Egar, of Leavenworth. In the afternoon, I preached in Leavenworth, and confirmed two persons. The small church erected here a few years since was in an unfavorable location, and it has passed out of the possession of the parish. Under the energetic efforts of the Rev. Mr. Egar, eligible lots have recently been secured and paid for, and measures are in progress for building a fitting and substantial church. Leavenworth is the principal town in Kansas, having eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and I can not doubt that the parish here will take its rank among the largest in the West. The Rev. Mr. Stone was its first minister, and he has kindly supplied it with one service on Sundays for a long time since entering upon his duties as chaplain.

Monday evening, April 20th, found me at Wyandotte, where I read prayers and preached in St. Paul's Church. The Rev. R. S. Nash was lately the missionary here, and by his labors a good church and parsonage were provided for the parish. Steps have been taken to secure a minister here at an early day. Wyandotte is not a large place, having less than a thousand souls, but is pleasantly situated on the Missouri, just at the mouth of the Kansas River. Kansas City, in Missouri, is but two miles distant. Both these towns have suffered severely by the war, being on the border, and the river business having been seriously interrupted. Negroes, escaping from Missouri, cross over in large numbers at Wyandotte, and thence join the army of the United States, or find their way into the interior. I witnessed the arrival of between fifty and a hundred just as I entered the town. They were almost frantic with joy on reaching a free State. They embraced each other, and gave utterance to the most enthusiastic expressions at their deliverance from slavery. Multitudes of this class are flocking into Kansas, which naturally has



for them peculiar attractions, from its successful and happy resistance to the introduction of the great evil which once threatened its peace and prosperity.

From Wyandotte I proceeded, on Tuesday, to Lawrence, forty-five miles distant to the westward, up the Kansas River. My route was through what is termed the "Delaware Reservation," and the ride was delightful. Indians of the Delaware tribe occupy nearly the whole region from Wyandotte to Lawrence, on the north side of the river. They have comfortable houses and good farms. I passed in sight of the "Baptist Mission," and regretted that I had not time to visit it. Here is a school for the Indian children, and here the Indians gather on Sundays for religious instruction. Our own Church might do a great and good work for the Indians in Kansas, in their various tribes. When will all Christians be fully aroused to a sense of their duty to these interesting but too much neglected people?

On Tuesday evening, I preached in Trinity Church, Lawrence, the rector, the Rev. Charles Reynolds, reading prayers. For many months Mr. Reynolds has been absent from his parish, as Chaplain of the Second Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, but it is his purpose to return to his parochial work in a few weeks. Lawrence is prospering as a town, having some two thousand people, and the prospects of the parish are now cheering. Services having been so long interrupted, none were ready for confirmation. The people are longing for the privileges of the sanctuary, and anxiously awaiting the return of their pastor. The parish declined in the early part of the war, and the temporary absence of the rector was regarded by him as a matter both of expediency and of duty. It is now to be hoped that he will soon again be in the field which thus far is wholly identified with him as a minister of our Church.

On Wednesday, April 22d, the Rev. Mr. Reynolds kindly conveyed me to Prairie City, fifteen miles south of Lawrence, where a service was held in the evening. The Rev. R. S. Nash is now the missionary at this place, and is also in successful charge of a Church school, located here under the auspices of the Diocesan Convention. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds read prayers, assisted by the Rev. William H. Hickcox, deacon, missionary in Southern Kansas, residing at Burlington. I preached, confirmed twelve persons, and addressed

them. The Rev. Mr. Nash was suffering from ill-health, but was able to be present at the service, which was one of unusual interest. The school-building has two stories, and the ultimate design is to use the lower one as a school-room, and the upper one as a church. Funds are much needed to put the edifice in a more proper condition for both purposes, and it is to be hoped that those who are accustomed to devise liberal things will lend a helping hand without delay. The building is of stone, and with an expenditure of some two hundred dollars, might be made entirely comfortable and convenient. Prairie City is a small village in the midst of an extensive agricultural region. The parish was organized a few years since by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, and it has been the means of much good already.

On Thursday, I returned to Lawrence in the morning, and in the afternoon took the stage for Topeka, twenty-five miles west of Lawrence, on the Kansas River, both towns being on the south side of the river. This was another delightful journey, as much so as any I have ever made in the West. Kansas is a beautiful region; the roads are fine; at this season the air is cool and balmy; and every thing conspired, in my case, to render my tour uncommonly pleasant and agreeable. I passed in sight of the far-famed town of Leecompton. It sits desolate and forlorn on the lovely hills, a memento of the past, and a beacon for the future. At Topeka, I was welcomed by the Rev. N. O. Preston, Rector of Grace Church, and Principal of the Diocesan Female Seminary. This is the capital of the State. The houses are mostly built of stone, which abounds here. It is a place of growing importance, having a population of about one thousand. The seminary was founded and built chiefly by the efforts of the Rev. C. M. Callaway, formerly missionary here, now settled in Baltimore. It is a good-sized building of brick, and includes under its roof a parsonage, school-rooms, and dormitories. The present number of pupils is about fifty, most of them being from the town or vicinity, though a few are from other parts of the diocese. I visited and addressed the school, and was much pleased with its whole appearance. The principal and his estimable wife are competent and faithful instructors, and under their labors it has already attained a high standing among educational institutions in the West. The parish is en-

gaged in building a fine stone church, services now being held in the seminary. I preached here on Saturday evening, and also twice on Sunday, April 26th, besides catechising the Sunday-school children, confirming eleven persons, and addressing them. A good work is evidently going on in this parish. I could wish that some aid might be extended to it in its efforts to complete the church. It is much needed, and would be worthily bestowed.

From Topeka I was obliged to return to Iowa, to complete my spring visitations there before the approaching Convention, regretting that it was not in my power to visit all the parishes in Kansas at this time. The few that were omitted I hope to see in the autumn, it being my intention to be present at the Annual Convention, to be held in Topeka in September next. I reached my home in safety on the first day of May, having travelled nearly twelve hundred miles.

Upon the whole, Kansas is in a better condition, both as a State and diocese, than I had anticipated. It is still feeling the depression occasioned by the drought of 1860, but it is reviving. The present season is promising as to the prospects of seed-time and harvest.

Our Church is not strong in Kansas, but it has made a good beginning, and it has a wide and encouraging field for missionary operations. With a faithful and earnest ministry, and a sympathizing and coöperating laity, it will take a prominent position in that interesting portion of our national heritage, and wield a most important influence upon that entire community. May God, by his Holy Spirit, impress upon the hearts of both ministers and people a deep sense of the solemn responsibility which rests upon them in laying the foundation of our Zion in that land of their adoption! May they build upon the rock Christ Jesus; and may they themselves grow into a holy temple in the Lord, being builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit!

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## IOWA.

Iowa Centre — (Itin.) Rev. X. A. Welton.

I HAVE performed divine service monthly at Iowa Centre, (except when providentially prevented,) also at Sheffield (Howard

township) and Story City, both in the northern part of the county, and irregularly at Centre Grove, in Union township. At Nevada I have not officiated for some months, but intend, under more favorable auspices, to re-commence monthly labors there in February. At Sheffield I have administered the holy communion twice during the last six months. There is much encouragement there, provided the present population remains principally stationary.

But for the last four years the population of the county has actually diminished, and now the sinews of the nation are fighting the battles of their country, and the end of the national troubles is not yet. I have been at Newton three times since August, a fine town, the metropolis of Jasper County, and have made arrangements for giving them regular monthly services from February next. But there is really little hope of building up the Church in a new country by monthly services. We want a resident missionary at Newton, another at Winterset, (in Madison,) another in Marshalltown, which is now the terminus of a railroad, and the commercial rival of Des Moines.

Your missionary still mourns his inability to give his whole energies to the missionary work. The knowledge and experience already acquired will be valuable, and he is willing to spend his few remaining days here if the Church will not withhold her prayers and her alms; but God has certainly ordained that they who preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel.

The past year has been one of unusual hardship and privation, but there are evidences of divine favor and blessing; and although ready to faint, your unworthy servant feels thankful and encouraged. He desires to devote himself anew to the work, and humbly and earnestly asks the Church's prayers for a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon his moral vineyard, and more especially the young and feeble diocese of Iowa, and the field of your humble servant in the Lord.

*Later date.*

I have been engaged much as I was during the six months previous to my last report.

My labors have been confined to Story County, with the exception of a single service held in the border of Polk. I am officiating regularly at Iowa Centre, Centre Grove, Story City, and Howard town-

ship, near Sheffield post-office. The spiritual condition of the people in this region is more than usually discouraging. I fear the temporal prosperity of the country occupies much more of the thoughts of nearly all Christian people than the building up of the Redeemer's kingdom and the salvation of their own souls. The spirit of division is growing. There is no change for the better, but rather for the worse. And in such a time as this, it must be evident that our primitive apostolic Church has a work to do which no other religious organization can do. May God be with her to bless the feeble efforts put forth for her enlargement, and grant that she may speedily assume her proper place as the conservator of political and social order, and the spiritual mother of all the Saviour's children. Upon this Church, under God, depends the future spiritual prosperity of the great North-west. It is astonishing and humiliating to see how little spiritual knowledge is possessed by most of the elder Christians trained by others in the West. They seem to be ignorant of some of the fundamental principles of the Gospel. Oh! for another outpouring of the Spirit upon the Church, that she may awaken to a sense of the magnitude of the work, and of the vital necessity of immediate, vigorous action!

But the heart of your unworthy missionary is not wholly cast down. There are some gratifying signs of encouragement in the midst of the darkness. There will be, I think, a small number who, having been denied the rest their souls sought elsewhere, will respond to the invitation:

"Behold the ark of God,  
Behold the open door;  
Hasten to gain that dear abode,  
And rove, my soul, no more."

Iowa City, etc.—Rev. F. M. Gray.

The prospects of this parish continue to be encouraging. I can see numerous indications of an increasing interest in our services, and in the affairs of the parish generally. The average attendance on the Sunday services has steadily increased during the winter, and, as pleasant weather comes on, we may look for a still larger increase. During Lent, I held services on Wednesday and Friday evenings, which were attended much more largely than week-day services have ever been before. The Sunday-school has more than doubled

since the first of January, and is increasing every Sunday.

On the fifth Sunday after the Epiphany we had a visitation from the Bishop of the diocese, the second within the year. Eight persons were confirmed. Four were students in the State University. Another had been for some years a member of the Presbyterian denomination, but withdrew from them and united with us from an intelligent conviction of the superior claims of the Church.

Our Diocesan Convention meets here in May, the influence of whose presence, we hope, will mitigate, in some degree, the prejudice of the community against the Church.

#### Mount Pleasant and Ottumwa — Rev. B. R. Gifford.

• As the town of Ottumwa is a very flourishing town, and the prospects of the church there are really encouraging, it has been thought best to unite the parish there with the one here, and hold services in each on every alternate Sunday. The congregations in both places are often large, and an increasing interest seems to be manifested, particularly in Ottumwa.

A festival was recently held in the Mount Pleasant parish, from which nearly a hundred dollars were realized. The object of the festival was to raise money to paint and fit up the church.

The people of the Ottumwa parish are also thinking of having a festival and fair in the course of two or three months.

Believing that a series of special services might result in good, the faithful and earnest rector of the Keokuk parish kindly consented to assist in holding such services. They were held here at Mount Pleasant, at Fairfield, Ottumwa, Eddyville, and Oskaloosa. The reverend brother from Keokuk preached nine sermons within ten days, and they were of such a character as to make a deep impression in every place where they were delivered. In most of them there was judicious, distinctive Church teaching, which cannot but be deemed important, yea, necessary, in these Western dioceses, where there is so much ignorance, and consequently so much prejudice against the Church.

*Later date.*

We have just had a very cheering and delightful visit from our Bishop. There was a class confirmed.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from April 23d to May 23d, 1863.

## Massachusetts.

Granby—B. Preston, Esq., .....	\$1 70	
Pittsfield—St. Stephen's, .....	9 19	
Springfield—Christ, for Nashota, \$30; for Faribault, \$10, .....	40 00	\$50 59

## Rhode-Island.

Newport—Emmanuel, S. S., ½, .....	18 00	
Trinity, Mrs. Edw'd King, .....	25 00	
Providence—A seamstress, for Rev. R. H. Weller, .....	10 00	53 00

## Connecticut.

Bridgeport—St. John's, "M., ".....	5 00	
Brookfield—St. Paul's, .....	5 50	
Fair Haven—St. James', for Rev. R. H. Weller, .....	1 00	
Milford—St. Peter's, .....	11 00	
Norwich—Trinity, .....	10 00	
Sandy Hook—S. N. G., Easter off., .....	5 00	
South-Glastenbury—St. Luke's, .....	8 00	
Waterbury—Fred. White, .....	1 00	
Winsted—St. James', .....	6 10	
Yantie—Grace, .....	10 00	
Chaplain, \$12; do. money found, \$2, .....	14 00	76 60

## New-York.

Brooklyn—Holy Trinity, gen., \$488.05; for Bp. Talbot, special, \$128.50; for Bp. Whipple's Miss., \$49.50; for Nashota, \$85, .....	751 05	
Champlain—St. John's, .....	3 41	
Duaneburgh—Christ, .....	5 00	
Green Point—Ascension S. S., .....	10 00	
New-York—Calvary, special for Bp. Talbot, (collection, \$356.15; Wm. Niblo, Esq., \$100; F. F. Randolph, Esq., \$100), .....	556 15	
Norwady—Grace, .....	3 00	
Nyack—Grace, .....	2 50	
Pine Plains—Regeneration, .....	1 85	
Rouse's Point—Christ, .....	6 59	
Sing Sing—St. Paul's, .....	42 55	
Smithtown—St. James', add'l, .....	2 85	1883 95

## Western New-York.

Angelica—St. Paul's, .....	4 68	
Bradford—St. Andrew's, .....	5 00	
Brookport—St. Luke's, .....	8 66	
Buffalo—Ascension, .....	4 80	
Geneva—Trinity Sewing Society, .....	25 00	
Lockport—Christ, .....	5 00	
McLein—Zion, .....	1 00	
New-Berlin—St. Andrew's S. S., .....	9 50	
Niagara Falls—St. Peter's, .....	3 50	
Rochester—Grace, .....	33 63	
Trinity, .....	47 00	
Rome—Zion, \$1; Mrs. Ingersoll, \$5; Mrs. E. Peck, \$4, .....	10 00	
Stafford—St. Paul's, .....	6 00	
Waterloo—St. Paul's, .....	12 09	
Whitestown—St. John's, .....	1 03	176 89

## New-Jersey.

Boonton—St. John's S. S., .....	2 25	
Camden—St. Paul's, for Bp. Whipple, .....	5 00	
Elizabeth—Christ, .....	25 00	

Mt. Holly—St. Andrew's, for Bp. Tal- bot's Mission, \$2; Missionary Soc., gen'l, \$40, .....	\$42 00	
Trenton—Trinity, .....	5 74	\$79 99

## Pennsylvania.

Brownsville—Christ, \$25; S. S., ½, \$13, .....	33 00	
East-Liberty—Calvary, .....	8 00	
Germantown—St. Luke's, .....	236 80	
Lower Dublin—All Saints', .....	15 00	
Montrose—St. John's S. S., .....	6 50	
Neshannock Falls—"H., "for Bishop Whipple, .....	2 00	
Philadelphia—St. James', .....	77 00	
St. Peter's, sp'l for Bp. Talbot, .....	125 00	
Pottstown—Christ, .....	18 85	
Pottsville—Trinity "Ninth birthday," .....	1 00	527 15

## Maryland.

Dorchester County—Great Choptank Par., Cambridge, .....	15 00	
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## Ohio.

Cleveland—Grace, Rev. L. C., .....	1 00	
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## Indiana.

Madison—Christ S. S., .....	10 00	
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## Illinois.

Chicago—Bishop's Church, ½, .....	26 00	
St. James', gen'l, \$25; sp'l for Bp. Whipple, \$15, .....	100 00	
Decatur—St. John's, \$3; S. S., \$26.56, .....	34 56	
Springfield—St. Paul's, .....	27 35	187 91

## Michigan.

Adrian—Christ, .....	6 00	
Detroit—A clergyman, .....	5 00	
Niles—Trinity S. S., .....	7 56	18 56

## Wisconsin.

Milwaukee—St. Paul's, .....	85 42	
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## Minnesota.

Little Falls, .....	5 00	
Minneapolis—Gethsemane, Easter of., .....	51 00	
St. Anthony—Holy Trinity, .....	8 20	
St. Paul—St. Paul's, .....	40 00	
Winona—St. Paul's, \$5; S. S., \$3.15, .....	8 15	112 35

## Missouri.

St. Louis—St. George's, Miss J. Halli- day, .....	5 00	
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## Miscellaneous.

Easter offering for a Missionary under Bp. Talbot, with the prayer that God's blessing may accompany it, .....	5 00	
Interest on Voorhies legacy, .....	90 00	95 00

Total, .....	\$2,579 76	
Amount previously acknowledged, .....	2,163 23	
Total from October 1, .....	\$30,742 99	



# FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

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JUNE, 1863.

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### *AFRICA.*

WE are in receipt of letters from the Mission of various dates, to the middle of April. From these we give such extracts as are of general interest.

Mention was made in our last number of the purpose of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, and of the Rev. Mr. Auer, to leave Africa for a season, with a view to recruiting their feeble health. We learn from the letters above mentioned, that these missionaries sailed from Cape Palmas, in the brig Palmas for Liverpool, about the 6th April—Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman having with them their daughter, and Mr. Auer being accompanied by his little son William. The younger child of Mr. Auer (Theodore) did not long survive the death of its mother.

Writing with reference to the above, Bishop Payne, under date of 31st March, says:

“I have already informed you that, owing to Mrs. Hoffman’s health and partly Mr. Hoffman’s and also Mr. Auer’s, they all expected to leave the Mission for a while. They will, probably, sail to-morrow in the Palmas, Captain Hall, for Liverpool. They hope to get back early next year—Mr. Hoffman, indeed, earlier if possible.

“In the mean time we have appointed Mr. J. T. Gibson, Treasurer, Mrs. M. Cassell, Principal in the Orphan Asylum, assisted by Miss Hannah More. Mrs. Thomson has been put in charge of the Hospital.

“Mr. Toomey and myself, with Mr. Jones, are to supply St. Mark’s on Sundays. Mr. Miles, a late licentiate in the Mendi Mission, has been engaged, conditionally, to fill so far as he may some of the vacancies.

He cannot be canonically employed as a missionary until he shall have been ordained. He will be placed either at the Asylum or this station (Cavalla) for the present, that he may become acquainted with the Church, and pursue studies proper for him.

**Note from the Rev. J. G. Auer.**

We subjoin a note from the Rev. Mr. Auer as follows:

CAPE PALMAS, *March 29th*, 1863.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Only by a few lines I am able to inform you of the death of my infant, Theodore Friderich, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 8 A.M., after four days' severe fever and spasms. He lived just seven weeks, and was during the short time a source of great joy and object of tenderness to me and the house. He began to unfold like a beautiful flower; but the sweet little angel took his flight into his Shepherd's bosom, and into his mother's arms. How glad she will be to have him. Her Benoni; my Benjamin. As a dear charge from his mother, I should have liked to keep him very much, but, though the wound of my heart was reopened, like his mother's grave, wherein we laid his tiny body, I am strengthened to say: "Thy will be done." Yea, I am glad for my dear wife and the child; they are happiest. Willy and myself have been repeatedly sick, and strength will not come. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman prepared themselves to go in the Palmas; Capt. George Hall, of Baltimore, to England.

Not hearing of any sailing vessel going to the United States before three months, I was now fully resolved to go by the mail steamer, bearing the surplus expenses myself, if the Committee could not pay all. But when, last Wednesday, Mr. G. Hall arrived, we proposed to him to take me. He saw no way; there was scarcely room for Mr. and Mrs. H. Only yesterday evening after dinner he said, that there is a way to make room, and he will take me and Willy, and a small boy (Ashantee boy) whom I brought from Akropong. I need his attendance on Willy, for I shall be very sick as usual. Mrs. H. will be a great help in the care for Willy. Next Wednesday (perhaps Thursday) we go on board, and I have only two days to get ready; I am, however, partly prepared.

From Liverpool I will either proceed at once to New York, or if circumstances allow, see my family and friends in Germany, France, and Switzerland first. Then

I should arrive in New York some time in August or September. As there is not much to be done in the Church in the United States during the hot season, and as I feel it my duty to see my old father (seventy two years old) and friends once more, it seems natural and economical to go that way—only three days' traveling from Liverpool—before I cross the Atlantic. From Germany I shall then go to America via Hamburg.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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WE continue from last number the following:

**Bird's-Eye View of Missions in Africa.**

In Calabar the Scottish missionaries continue to hold a difficult position. The young King Eyo has disappointed the hopes that were entertained of him, (he died in May, 1861, in consequence of excesses, we may hope repenting;) and among others, who have been baptized, there occur now and then painful backslidings. But the terrible system of punishment by substitute, according to which every person of rank might atone for murder by the execution of his slave, is abolished, and twin-children are at last allowed to live.

"The expulsion of the Baptists from the island of Fernando Po by the Spanish Government has led to the institution of a new station, 'Victoria,' near the high Cameroon mountain, (1858,) where a part of the converted have taken up their abode. From thence the missionaries have made journeys into the interior, and discovered towns, which can not be traversed in a day's travel." For the losses occasioned to the mission by Spanish intolerance, they have at last received compensation to the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars.

"Opposite the island of St. Thomas, at the mouth of the Gaboon, the Americans have a mission, which is progressing, notwithstanding the fatal climate." Even if

poor King Glasz, notwithstanding his capability of repeating whole sermons by heart, has died unconverted, (1861,) many troubled souls are coming now unexpectedly to seek admission to the instruction for baptism.

In the Presbyterian Mission on the island of Corisko there is a still more active spirit at work among the pupils of their efficient schools. After their conversion and education, these pupils are sent across to the continent to found new stations.

"In South Africa we meet the stations of the Barmen missionaries, who had to encounter so many difficulties in Damara that they resolved not to send any more European missionaries there, while they were only permitted to see very feeble results in the barren district of Namaqua." But since the remarkable chief, Jouker, who first was a friend and afterward an enemy of the missionaries, died, satiated with the glory of war, (1861,) the stations in this place also evince a better prospect of success.

"The great colony at the Cape, lying before us, so richly supplied with missions of different churches and societies, we can not describe better than as the mighty land that has now become a decidedly Christian country."

"A revival among the Dutch farmers, in particular, has had most blessed effects. Their church, hitherto so conservative and inactive, has roused itself to missionary duty, and begins to show the effect in the two free states in the north of Orange. The president of the free state of Orange attended in person a mission conference of the several churches that had been drawn closer by the revival, and confessed on that occasion that he had formerly considered the mission at least 'unnecessary,' but that he now offered them lands, and every assistance in his power, with joy. The whole significance of this change will be fully understood, when we read in the report of the Alliance that this very president, as late as 1861, could be called, with justice, 'the decided enemy of all English doings in politics and religion.' He refused for a long time to let Moffat the missionary pass through to the north. How much the Paris stations had to suffer during his last war against Moshesh! It clearly illustrates to what a degree the people of Boshuana have been changed by the Gospel. Then, what a contrast between a Basuto camp at the arrival of

the French missionaries, and a half-Christianized Basuto village in the year 1859!"

"Several tribes of the Caffres, as is known, were led by a false prophet (1856) to kill all their cattle, in the hope of giving the course of the universe a different direction—to bring about the expulsion of the whites, and restore the dominion of the blacks in the country. Nothing, however, followed but a terrible famine, which compelled them to scatter about the colony and beg. The noble Sir George Grey supplied them with bread and work, ordered huts to be erected for their use, and caused them to be instructed in the Christian religion. Thus the plan for the banishment of the whites was the means of giving to the blacks the Gospel, which they had received with such indifference in their own country."

"Many Caffres have been won over here and there; but for the great country of the Zulu-Caffres the right hour appears to have not yet approached. The missionaries from Hermannsburg and Norway, as well as the English and Americans, agree that we must wait patiently for the new birth of this talented nation, but that the fruits already ripened afford a sure foretaste of a fine harvest in future."

In consequence of Livingstone's discoveries, three missions have been formed for the interior of South Africa. First, London sent (1858) Helmore, Price, and others, to the Makololos, on the Zambezi; then the older Moffat used his influence with the King of the Matabeles to introduce missionaries—his own son was one of them. The former mission was frustrated in a painful manner. "Helmore and the mothers, with several children, were snatched away by fever in 1860. Price, on his way home with the little ones, was plundered by the King of the Makololos. The gray-headed despot of the Matabeles, on the contrary, received the missionaries kindly, and allowed them to preach without restraint to all his people. The king is probably near his end, but the missionaries hope the best from the heir-presumptive to the crown. Missionary Price has also, with a younger fellow-laborer, again arrived in Kuruman, the station of the much-tried but ever-hopeful Moffat, to found a new mission in the interior. Not far from the Zambezi the missionaries of two English universities have established a mission, under the guidance of Dr. Livingstone." This mission has already overcome its first trials.



They have had more than one collision with the slave-merchants of the Portuguese district Mozambik, and were compelled to make use of arms; the necessity of this measure, in the strictest sense, has, however, not been proved. The bishop of the mission, Mackenzie, collected for the first beginning a congregation of one hundred and sixty persons, chiefly children, either left behind by or taken from the slave-traders. Bishop Mackenzie is already dead, and a new bishop, Tozer, has been appointed, with two missionaries, to strengthen the mission. We see, by the beginnings of the mission in the interior of South Africa, how much patience the Lord requires from his children, before he bids them enter on a joyful harvest.

How little could be said, even last year, "about the beautiful and happy island of Madagascar," where, under constant persecutions, the spirit of the martyrs of old had been shown forth in all its glory, and where the number of believers has increased to five thousand! The time seems to have come when the Gospel is to have free course again. The old blood-stained Queen is dead. Her son has succeeded to the throne. The religious services at his coronation were conducted by the London missionary and the native pastor. Memorial churches are to be immediately built on the martyr sites, and the Bishop of Mauritius has made arrangements for a joint mission of the Church of England. The Roman Catholics complain that it is easier to cut the rocks with a razor, than persuade the people to their faith.

Close to Madagascar lies the island of Mauritius, with its three hundred thousand inhabitants, two hundred thousand of whom are Hindoos, introduced into the sugar-plantations, and who form the chief part of the population. Among them in particular the mission is making considerable progress. Delivered from the thousand bonds that fetter them at home to heathendom, they hear the Gospel here from missionaries out of South India and Bengal, and carry back to their native land the pearl of price, to work there as teachers of the Gospel among their races and families.

"Missionary Rebmann stands as yet alone on the east coast of Africa; but he will be strengthened, and his work among the Wanikas seems at last to have had a cheering impulse." He has only received one auxiliary, and his firstlings, six bap-

tized Wanikas, rejoiced the heart of missionary Krapf, when in the beginning of last year he visited Rabbai Mpia again, after ten years' absence. What a different appearance every thing had then, from 1857, when the depredatory Masai desolated the whole country and forced the missionary to take flight! The heavy trial has done its work, and made the hard-hearted Wanikas at last more favorably disposed to receive Christianity. M. Krapf, accompanied by two English Methodist missionaries, and two German brothers from St. Crischona, made a tour of investigation in the year 1861 in those parts, and tried to form two stations. He found the province of Usambara closed up against him on account of a civil war. Three of his young companions were taken ill, and had to seek medical assistance in the large Catholic hospital at Zanzibar. One of the Englishmen was driven back to Europe by serious illness, the two brothers from Crischona by discouragement. Only one remained in Africa, and has now found a station some distance from Morubas, where he hopes to be enabled to work with a blessing. Krapf himself could not carry out his plan, to return through the interior of Africa, on account of the civil war, and arrived in Würtemberg in November.

The attempt made by the members of St. Crischona to found a Mission in Abyssinia under the guidance of Bishop Gobat, remains yet to be mentioned. They were well received by King Theodorus, though he would have preferred using them as mechanics and tradesmen, for his own purposes. They have a difficult position, in the midst of Christianity that has died away, and under a whimsical despot. Notwithstanding, the Lord has allowed them to see some fruits of their work, not merely among the young whom they teach, but also among the adults; of the latter is Chancellor Debera Sauab, described as an intellectual man, who holds prayer-meetings with his soldiers, and bears witness to Christ every where.

Particular interest has been excited by the result of a mission, which has been sent to the Jews of Abyssinia, the Falaschas, (in 1860,) and not only occasioned a general search into the Holy Scriptures, but led to a number of conversions of these lost children of Israel. The fifty-third chapter of Isaiah has there shown its ancient power. It is unfortunate that they must be received by baptism into the



paganized Church of Abyssinia, which is certainly not superior in moral conduct to these remains of Israel. But perhaps new vigor is to be engrafted into it by this fresh element.

Much else is being done in Africa gathering the true Israel out of the worldly.

In Algiers, (at Oran and Constantine,) the Bible finds more and more an entrance among the Jews, and reaches the Moham-medans as well as the Kabylie, people of Cabes, whose traditions say that they have once been Christians, and must in course of time become Christians again; while the Jews of Sahara, on account of their dislike of traditions, are not so much opposed to the Gospel as those who have had a pharasaical training. In Tunis also, the young at least are fond of reading the Gospel. Finally in Egypt the missionaries are laboring with diligence in several places. The Copts, formerly as dead as the people of Abyssinia, seem to awaken to new life by the use of the Holy Scriptures; and the mission of the American Presbyterians finds free entrance into many of their churches. The tolerant Pasha (now dead, 1863) also afforded his aid; he gave an impressive lesson to a fanatic Mussulman who wished to prevent a Copt, by rude force, from leaving Islamism, which he had been forced to adopt.

Last year he made over buildings to the value of one hundred thousand florins to the mission, and afterward, to give a proof of his impartiality, he conferred a similar favor on the French priests.

Thus we may be permitted to glance up the Nile with hopeful prayer. Along its shores, side by side with travelers in quest of discoveries, and hosts of Franciscan monks, the messengers of the Gospel advance with undiminished zeal into the interior of this vast continent, to make the nations of Ham acquainted with that Name in which alone there is salvation for the black man as well as the white.

We copy from a late number of the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* the following narrative of the journey of the Bishop of Mauritius to the Capital of Madagascar.

The whole account is full of incidents of the most interesting character.

#### MADAGASCAR.

Aug. 7th.—This has been a most inter-

esting day. Starting at eight in the morning, I walked for two hours and a quarter. From one spot I counted fourteen villages. All the valleys are inundated artificially, so as to make rice-grounds. There are very fine herds of cattle. At nine o'clock we came on the most imposing view of the Silver Palace at Antananarivo. It must be a wonderful structure, and the perfection of a royal palace as to emblematic situation, for it crowns the summit of the highest land to which we can get from the sea. In the bright clear sunlight it looked so clear and light, as well as lofty, that it was almost as if it were hovering on wings over all the surrounding dwellings, which are far beneath it. Messenger after messenger met us, and at last we had to halt and to be received by a band of soldiers. There were thirteen officers in gorgeous but well-made uniforms, of every shade of blue and every style of embroidery. Their splendid cocked-hats and waving plumes of red and blue gave them a most picturesque appearance. The band wore red tunics, and the common soldiers were dressed in white. Nothing could be more cordial than the greeting they gave us, and it sounded very touching to me to hear them play "God save the Queen" with so much spirit, on the side of the hill where we met them. They escorted us several miles, and we were stopped once by an officer of high rank, who came as an extra messenger from Radama to express his very great satisfaction at our arrival. They brought us to this village, Amprasoero, where we are to pass the night in sight of Antananarivo. It was very touching to hear these young officers asking for "the Book of Jesus Christ." I hear that Mr. Ellis has plenty to do, and attends on the king every day to teach him English. I have been most mercifully cared for in this journey; provision for my wants of various kinds, such as a nice introduction to the king, a companion like the General, a faithful servant like Sarradié, a band of Christians with us in all our movements, and an excellent supply of all necessary food and accommodation, are matters for which I feel I ought to be very thankful. The severe trial to my chest, in coming up, makes it appear as if the work of regularly visiting Antananarivo was not to be mine; but much practical good may result, with God's blessing, from this journey of research and inquiry. I dare say I have mentioned it before, but it is a constant feeling with me that the urgency of the

wants about which I am come quite makes even all the beautiful and magnificent scenery tame in comparison. I can now well understand why St. Paul himself said so little about the scenery of his journeys; he had the struggles of the first implanting of the Gospel among those people, and such struggles give birth to feelings of the most solemn character. I do not mean to say that I have the struggles, nor that I am the first in implanting the Gospel here; but the aspect of the whole country, *en masse*, is that of a nation sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death, and such an aspect has most engrossing thoughts and feelings connected with it.

*Lord's-Day, Aug. 10th.*—This has been a very solemn day. I passed a night of much disquiet and pain, and had to send for the doctor early this morning, and was not able to go with Mr. Ellis, as I had arranged, to the Christian assembly. Their reception of me is deeply touching. To-night I had a man with me—accompanied by his sons, five young men and younger children—who had a Bible which he had kept eighteen years, in the midst of tremendous persecutions. The texts which he had found and fed upon were most remarkable, as matters have turned out—Jeremiah 46 : 27; Jeremiah 42 : 11, 12; Isaiah 49 : 15. At eleven o'clock I was able to have service here, and all the English in Antananarivo, with one exception, were present. I had hoped to go to some Malagasy service this afternoon, but it was advisable for me not to move.

*Aug. 11th.*—We have just returned from a most interesting ceremony. Between twelve and one we were sent for to the Palace, to which we were conducted by several officers and a band of soldiers. General Johnstone had to present the Queen's letter, and to introduce the other members of the embassy, which he did in a very earnest and feeling manner, dwelling particularly on the affectionate interest felt by the Queen and people of England in the welfare of the rulers and people of Madagascar; on the satisfaction with which the King's policy was regarded in England; and on the hopes of future progress and advancement which that policy tended to encourage. He dwelt also on the personal pleasure which it afforded him to be commissioned to express these sentiments; and ended with placing in the King's hands the letter, with Her Majesty's sign-manual appended to it, which was then read to the King, His Ma-

jesty looking over it, while Ra Haririka, the secretary, first read the English, and then gave a translation. The first reply the King made was to step forward and ask very earnestly about the health of Queen Victoria, whether she was well when the General heard about her, etc.; to which the reply was made that the last accounts were good, and that our earnest hope and prayer was that she was in the enjoyment of good health.

The General then introduced me, and as the Bible sent by the Queen was ready for presentation, it had been brought up in a palanquin by Saradié and another native Christian, folded in a rich railway wrapper, over which were placed two handkerchiefs, one the union Jack, and the other the royal standard. I then addressed His Majesty in the following words, which were interpreted to him, paragraph by paragraph, by Ra Haririka:

"Sire, it is my pleasing duty to present to your Majesty, in the name of my gracious sovereign Queen Victoria, a copy of the best of all books, the holy word of God. I trust that your Majesty will receive it as a sign of the heartfelt interest with which the Queen of England and her people desire to help, as far as they can, in promoting the welfare of the rulers and people of Madagascar. The Bible has been, to the Royal Family of England, the origin of many years of such public and domestic happiness as few princes have enjoyed. The Bible has been the solace and stay of our beloved Queen in that deep sorrow which befell her, when her Royal Consort was suddenly taken away by death. It is therefore a treasure of which she appreciates the value, a source of light and strength of which she knows the depth and purity. May it prove to your Majesty, under the teaching of that Holy Spirit by whom it was indited, a fountain of wisdom for guidance in the discharge of your high and important duties, a means of advancing in true and solid progress, and a channel by which the love of God in Christ Jesus may be more and more fully conveyed to your soul. It is a book full of encouragement, as your Majesty already knows, to all who desire to glorify God by doing good to man—a book which shows how the light of God Almighty's countenance and favor shines on every effort to teach and train the young in the way in which they should go; to alleviate the sorrows of the needy; to relieve the oppressed of their burdens; to maintain the cause

of the helpless; to distribute equal justice to all classes in the state; and I cannot more fully express the earnest and affectionate solicitude which I trust I may be permitted to say I feel for your Majesties, and for all ranks and degrees of men in the large and beautiful island over which you are called to rule, than by offering the fervent prayer that the light of this sacred book may shine brightly in all the homes of Madagascar, from the King's palace to the peasant's cottage; and that, under that heavenly influence, peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established amongst you for all generations.'

The King seemed to enter with much feeling into some parts of the above, and shook my hand warmly at the close. Captain Anson was then presented, and informed the King that he was commissioned to offer to His Majesty several presents from the Queen, in token of the good-will felt toward himself and his people, but as they were not all arrived, he hoped to have some future occasion of giving them.

Lieutenant Oliver, R.A., and Dr. Mellor were afterward presented, and then the King and Queen, who had remained standing up to this time, sat down, and the party retired to their seats, which were rather too far removed for general conversation. General Johnstone was placed on the right, then the chief Secretary, Ra Haririka, then myself, Mr. Ellis, Captain Anson, Dr. Mellor, and Mr. Oliver. Behind their Majesties was a group of officers and attendants at the palace, and when any of these young men moved away, they observed the strictest care in not turning their backs on the King and Queen. A few pikemen against the wall behind the King recalled the mind to what Madagascar was not so very long ago. Opposite us, on the left hand of the King and Queen, was a long row of ladies, young and old, in great variety and gorgeousness of costume. Behind us were several officers of the palace, and toward the other end of the room, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. A. Wiéhé, Mr. Castray, of the commissariat, and Messrs. Wadling and Wilnot of the Fifth Fusiliers. I was especially interested in two persons whom Mr. Ellis pointed out to me. One, the son of the late Prime Minister, himself a good man, but whose father was one of the chief instigators of all the evil deeds of the late Queen. Another, the son of Rambosolama, whose death is attributed to his disappointment in his schemes for

seizing on the chief power. The son is a most promising youth, and has been adopted by the Queen. After the formal presentation was over, the General again went up to the King, and stated that the kind reception we had met on our appearing there exhibited a satisfactory proof of the continued friendship toward the Queen of England, entertained by himself and his country. He instanced the recent appointment of a Consul as an event likely to tend to the mutual advantage of both countries; and on the King making some observations with respect to the state of things in Europe, the General said that two ideas seemed especially to occupy the minds of men in Europe—free trade and nationalities; that he trusted the time was not distant when the principles of free trade maintained by him would result in great advantages to his people; that Madagascar was larger than England, and, under the well-directed skill and energy of its inhabitants, may rise to the same degree of wealth and importance; that the feeling seemed to be extending and increasing in strength that nationalities should be respected, and that every people should possess its own country, and not be in subjection to stronger powers; and at the close the General said that he could not withdraw without expressing to His Majesty the gratification we had all received, in passing through his territories, at the uniform kindness we had met with.

Captain Anson went up to the Queen and told her that he had a special present intended for herself from Queen Victoria. This seemed to gratify her Majesty very much. Captain Anson mentioned afterward the fact that the Consuls of several nations in Mauritius were anxious to come to Antananarivo, and that he had advised those who came to him to wait till they were fully accredited for that purpose by their own courts. He then expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which the soldiers had behaved, as well as the bearers, and all the inhabitants with whom we had had to do.

During one of the vacant intervals I went up to the King, and told him of the great interest which was felt in the International Exhibition, of the wonderful effect produced on the mind by seeing in one building the productions of so many countries, and of meeting the inhabitants of so many lands. I said that Madagascar contained many things which deserve to be placed in such a building, and alluded



specially to beautiful vases of gold and silver, the work of native skill, which were on a stand in front of us. I also spoke of the pleasure it was to see the laboring people from the most distant parts of England coming in crowds to see such a sight, which they could do so quickly and cheaply by means of the railways. He seemed very much interested as this was said and interpreted to him; and after a time he made a move toward the place where I was sitting, which I anticipated by going up to him, and I found that he wished to talk again about the Exhibition, and about the possibility of sending some of those articles even now. His chief question, however, was as to the renewal of such an opportunity — whether it would be again in a short time or not. When I mentioned the facilities of travelling, etc., in England, and hinted at the need of good roads and other means of intercommunication between the different parts of the island, the chief Secretary asked me if I knew that they had already established a Post-office. I took occasion to tell His Majesty how glad I should be to give him any help in the way of schools and teachers that he might need. I mentioned the great interest with which I had heard of the school in progress of erection, and told him that I had once been principal of a training school for masters, and therefore might be useful to him, and that it would give me much pleasure to be so. I expressed the great pleasure I felt in finding Mr. Ellis looking so well; and as I had not yet specially addressed the Queen, I said to her that I was sure Queen Victoria would be much pleased to hear how we had been received; that she read the accounts of those matters; and that her kind feeling to the people of Madagascar was such that it would give her much satisfaction to hear of their good-will and friendship, and kind inquiries for her. This seemed to give great pleasure, for the Queen at once seized my hand and pressed it warmly, and the King said he was glad to hear such things. I then asked him for a private interview the next day, which he said he would give me at twelve o'clock; and I told him how anxious I was to see the building he had begun for school purposes.

*Aug. 12th.*—At twelve o'clock an officer came, who conducted Captain Anson and myself to a house near the palace, where the King and Queen, with Ra Haririka, were waiting, with several officers, two young ladies, and three little boys. I at

once presented a copy of the Church Service to the King, and explained to him, through Ra Haririka, that a part of the book contained our prayers in public worship, a part the Psalms, another the Lessons, etc. I afterward gave a manuscript copy of the prayer which I have composed for use after the prayer for our Queen; and the chief Secretary took a great deal of pains to read to the King the prayer for Queen Victoria, and to translate it; and he then translated our prayer for the King and Queen of Madagascar, and I placed it in the Church Service.\* In doing this, I told the King what my wishes were with reference to the diffusion of the Gospel in Madagascar, and the establishing of schools; that I found Antananarivo pretty well occupied by Mr. Ellis, and that I had no wish to interfere at all with his work; but that I desired, wherever an opening was presented, to try to avail myself of it, and alluded especially to places on the coast. The King's reply was that he would be glad for me to do any thing I could for the good of the people, whether at Antananarivo or elsewhere; and I said that I was very thankful to have his sanction so clearly expressed. I then spoke of the Royal College at Mauritius, and the advantages which might be reaped there by youths from Madagascar. The reply was, that any families desiring to send their sons were at perfect liberty to do so. Schools for the children of the lower classes were then spoken of, and I offered to do any thing I could in procuring the requisite appliances, in the way of slates, books, maps, etc.

Mr. Ellis, who came in soon after we had begun, spoke of the love of the English people for Queen Victoria, as connected with their habit of constantly praying for her, and with the diffusion of the word of God among the people, adding some plain and faithful remarks on the paramount influence of such facts as these. I then gave an account of the sympathy of the Queen with the sufferers from the Hartley Colliery explosion, and the consolation which that sympathy had given to

\* PRAYER FOR THE KING AND QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

O Almighty God, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, we earnestly beseech thee to give thy blessing to Radama, King of this Island, and to his Queen, and to make them instruments in thy hand for promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people committed to their charge. May they be guided by thy grace in the performance of their high duties, and at length obtain the crown of eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.



many poor widows and orphans. The King, who appears to have a very practical turn of mind, seemed much struck with this, and inquired particularly into the nature of the accident, and the number of sufferers. The Queen was also very attentive.

Photography and geography gave a pleasing variety to our interview. Captain Anson presented to the King a gold key with a small aperture at the top, through which a photograph of Queen Victoria was very distinctly seen, and looked at with much interest. The King having handed it to the Queen, it was carefully appropriated by the latter.

There were two good atlases on the tables, sent from Mr. Ellis's native town, and we took occasion to show how Madagascar occupied the same sort of relative position to Africa as Great Britain did to Europe. Also we pointed out the relative sizes of Mauritius, Madagascar, and Bourbon. This last point seemed greatly to interest the Queen. Then, the King taking my arm, we went on to the school, which he is building, and for some time heard very nice singing in English and native music. The national song struck us as very beautiful, and also one in praise

of Antananarivo. The King seemed passionately fond of music, and was greatly pleased at our approval of several of the pieces. After remaining some time, we took our leave, and the King remained behind, keeping Mr. Ellis with him.

• ABBEOKUTA.

THE news by the last mail from Western Africa is painfully interesting. The King of Dahomey and his army, on the 7th of March, were reported to be within nine hours' march of Abbeokuta. Commodore Wilmot, and Captain Luce, R.M., had failed to persuade the tyrant to forego his intended attack. He told them that he had sworn to his late father that he would try to take Abbeokuta, and must be bound by his oath. His army is said to consist of eight thousand disciplined troops, including the female regiments. These Amazons are described as being a very fine body of women, in the prime of life; they are capital shots with rifle or musket. The discipline in their corps is very strict.

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INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT FROM BISHOP BEDFELL of a recent missionary visit in the cities of Detroit and Chicago.—The Foreign Committee, in view of the pressing demands upon them in their work, have recently sought to obtain the services of some of the Bishops in agencies in behalf of Foreign Missions.

Among those thus applied to, was the Assistant Bishop of Ohio. While expressing the most earnest desire to aid, by every means within his reach, a cause in which he has ever felt the deepest interest, Bishop Bedell has been able to find time and opportunity to undertake the agency suggested only in the cities above mentioned.

By the kind and hearty coöperation of the Bishops of Michigan and Illinois, Bishop Bedell visited the cities of Detroit and Chicago, and has furnished the following interesting report :

“DIOCESE OF OHIO, }  
 “GAMBIER, May 6th, 1863. }

“REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Few missions have afforded me greater satisfaction than that with which the Foreign Committee has lately honored me. Both in Detroit and Chicago the cause met the heartiest welcome. Bishop McCoskry introduced the

subject very cordially to a large meeting of Clergy and Laity, at Christ Church, on the evening of its consecration. I had the opportunity then of presenting the cause. As this was one of a series of meetings intended to diffuse an interest in Missions, and information as to the work, and it was not the custom to make a collection, it was thought advisable not to make a collection on that occasion.

On Sunday morning, April 12th, I preached on the subject of Foreign Missions, in St. Paul's Church, the Bishop's, and in the evening at St. John's, Rev. William E. Armitage's. On both occasions, the rectors cordially indorsed the appeal of the Committee. Collections were made, and a contribution was also sent from members of Christ Church.

On Sunday, April 19th, I preached in Chicago: Trinity Church, (Rev. James Pratt,) D.D., in the morning; St. James' Church, (Rev. Dr. Clarkson,) in the afternoon; Bishop's Church, (Right Rev. Dr. Whitchose,) in the evening. On all occasions the Rectors indorsed the appeal. Rev. Dr. Clarkson urged it strongly upon his people. The Bishop at his own church made an earnest appeal, enforcing the duty of contributing to Foreign Missions, on the highest ground, and urging it as calculated to extend and deepen an interest in Domestic Missions. Collections were made in each case.

I trust the pecuniary result will tend to strengthen the hands of the Foreign Committee.

But the best result, by Divine blessing, will be, as we have good reason to hope, a reawakening of interest in the cause of Foreign Missions, a persuasion that as part of the one work it cannot be neglected without detriment to Domestic Diocesan Missions, and the adoption of some systematic method of contributing to the object.

Praying God to bless the Committee in their trying labor, and our beloved missionaries in their proclamation of the Gospel; and thanking the Committee for this opportunity of being once more a "fellow-helper,"

Believe me, my dear Brother, yours affectionately, G. T. BEDELL.

The immediate result of the Bishop's efforts is found in pecuniary contributions in the sum of seven or eight hundred dollars.

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APPEAL FROM AFRICA.—The Missionary Bishop to Africa has recently addressed a letter to the students of the Philadelphia Divinity School, a portion of which letter has been published in the *Episcopal Recorder*. The Bishop sets forth therein, very strongly and very touchingly, the sad effect upon the missionary work in Africa, resulting from the want of adequate pecuniary means by which to carry it forward. The published extracts from that letter fell under the eye of two ladies, who kindly answered the appeal, one by a contribution of fifty dollars, and the other by a contribution of one hundred dollars, both sent by the hand of the Rev. Dr. May, Professor in the Divinity School above mentioned.

We record with warm thanks these expressions of interest, and most earnestly hope that amid the excitement of present times, and the large demands made by other objects of benevolent effort, the cause of

Foreign Missions, and its claims upon the hearty sympathy and generous support of all God's people will nowhere be overlooked or neglected.

LETTER FROM BISHOP BOONE.—The Bishop, under date of March 7th, 1863, writes as follows :

“MY DEAR BROTHER : I am sorry to write that Mrs. Boone has had a relapse, and that we are ordered to Japan for a change. We will (D.V.) sail for Nagasaki next week. This will be the cheapest change we can make, and it will enable me to pay an Episcopal visit to Mr. Williams.

“I propose to stay there a fortnight, and if Mrs. Boone is doing well, leave her there with Mr. Williams for two or three months until her health is fully confirmed. Mr. Thomson will have so much thrown on his shoulders that I shall hasten back as soon as I can. I have had rheumatism these last few weeks and a change is considered very desirable for me also.

“We have no news ; every thing goes on as usual.”

FUNERAL OF MRS. KEITH.—The remains of Mrs. Cleveland Keith reached New York in May, by the ship Logan, from San Francisco, Cal.

Funeral services were held at the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. These were conducted by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, who delivered on the occasion a very interesting address, referring to the period of Mrs. Keith's connection with that parish, and giving a sketch of her missionary life. The Doctor paid a very strong and affectionate tribute to Mrs. Keith and her lamented husband, testifying most fully concerning the untiring zeal and remarkable efficiency with which both labored in the field to which their life was devoted.

The remains of Mrs. Keith were afterward interred at Greenwood Cemetery in a plot of ground purchased for the purpose by the Foreign Committee.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from May 15 to June 15, 1863.

### Maine.

<i>Gardiner</i> —Christ,.....	\$32 00	
<i>Wiscasset</i> —St. Philip's,.....	18 00	\$50 00

### New-Hampshire.

<i>Keene</i> —“A. R.,”.....	5 00	
<i>Manchester</i> —Grace,.....	18 00	
<i>Wakefield</i> —Youth's Missionary Society, for ed. of Sam. Simpson, Af.,...	10 00	33 00

### Massachusetts.

<i>Boston</i> —St. Paul's, \$375 ; a Friend, through Rev. Dr. Nicholson, \$200, 575 00	
An Easter thank-offering for the conversion of children, for Africa,.....	60 30
<i>Brookline</i> —St. Paul's S. S., for Af.,....	56 00
<i>Newton Lower Falls</i> —St. Mary's,....	28 10
<i>Pittsfield</i> —St. Stephen's,.....	25 87
<i>Quincy</i> —Christ, ½,.....	10 00

<i>Roxbury</i> —St. James', \$78; special for Cape Palmas Orph. Asylum, Af., \$1, \$80 00	
<i>Taunton</i> —St. Thomas' S. S., for Af., \$20; China, \$20,.....	40 00
<i>Worcester</i> —All Saints',.....	80 00 \$905 27

## Rhode Island.

<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. F., \$5; Miss F., \$3,.....	8 00
<i>Newport</i> —A Friend, toward support of a scholar at Cape Palmas, W. Africa,.....	10 00
<i>Westerly</i> —Christ,.....	103 00 123 00

## Connecticut.

<i>Bridgeport</i> —St. John's, "M.", \$1,.....	5 00
<i>Cheshire</i> —St. Peter's,.....	8 50
<i>Fairfield</i> —St. Paul's, a Member,.....	10 00
<i>Hamden</i> —Grace,.....	13 24
<i>Hartford</i> —St. John's,.....	47 00
Anonymous,.....	1 00
<i>Sandy Hook</i> —S. A. G.,.....	5 00
<i>South Glensbury</i> —St. Luke's,.....	8 00
<i>Yantic</i> —Grace,.....	10 00 107 74

## New-York.

<i>Astoria</i> —St. George's S. S., for support of a boy in Africa,.....	20 00
<i>Brooklyn</i> —Christ Church Miss. S. S.,.....	16 00
Holy Trinity,.....	150 00
St. Ann's Infant S. S., for ed. of Sam. Simpson, Af.,.....	20 00
<i>Champlain</i> —St. John's,.....	3 75
<i>Delhi</i> —Charles Marvine, Esq., for Af.,.....	20 00
<i>Duanesburgh</i> —Christ,.....	5 00
<i>Green Point</i> —Ascension,.....	8 41
<i>Morrisania</i> —St. Ann's,.....	27 50
<i>New-York</i> —St. John's Chapel,.....	27 13
The Misses Rogers, Chelsea Female Institute, for Orph. Asylum, Cape Palmas, W. Af.,.....	37 50
Through Miss E. Turner, toward suppt of teacher at Grahway, Af	25 00
St. Mark's S. S., at the discretion of Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Af.,.....	51 10
<i>Pine Plains</i> —Regeneration,.....	1 25
<i>Troy</i> —St. John's,.....	120 00 527 65

## Western New-York.

<i>Brockport</i> —St. Luke's S. S.,.....	8 66
<i>Utica</i> —St. John's S. S., for Af.,.....	20 00
<i>McLean</i> —Zion,.....	1 00
<i>New-Berlin</i> —St. Andrew's S. S.,.....	9 50
<i>Niagara Falls</i> —St. Peter's,.....	2 00
<i>Norway</i> —Grace,.....	3 00
<i>Oswego</i> —The Misses Van Wageningen, for ed. of Wm. H. Delancey, Af.,.....	20 00
<i>Rochester</i> —Trinity,.....	47 00
A Friend's sale of articles for St. Mark's Hospital, Af.,.....	5 00
<i>Rouse's Point</i> —Christ,.....	6 66
<i>Sherburne</i> —Christ,.....	2 75 125 57

## New-Jersey.

<i>Clarksboro</i> —St. Peter's S. S., \$10 50; Ladies, \$11,.....	21 50
<i>Elizabeth</i> —Christ,.....	10 00
<i>New-Brunswick</i> —Children's Hoffman Society,.....	2 00 33 50

## Pennsylvania.

<i>Bloomsburgh</i> —A. R. D.,.....	5 00
<i>Brownsville</i> —Christ,.....	15 00
<i>East Liberty</i> —Calvary,.....	10 00
<i>Franklin</i> —St. John's S. S.,.....	26 25
<i>Germantown</i> —St. Luke's, for Africa,.....	50 00
<i>Manayunk</i> —St. David's, for support of William B. Stephens and Orlando Crease's scholarships, Africa,.....	60 00

<i>Minersville</i> —Z,.....	\$20 00
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Advent,.....	44 47
Holy Trinity, D. L.,.....	2 05
Cape Palmas Female Orphan Asy- lum Society,.....	296 54
Calvary, Miss A. F. Wheeler, for Af.,.....	50 00
Epiphany, Mrs. Rebecca Gumbes, for Africa,.....	100 00
Mediator, Miss. Prayer-Meeting,...	6 83
St. James',.....	77 50
H. G.,.....	5 00
<i>Pittsburgh</i> —St. James' S. S., for Af.,...	15 13
<i>Uniontown</i> —Alfred Howell, Esq.,.....	5 00 \$791 35

## Delaware.

<i>Smyrna</i> —St. Peter's,.....	13 00
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## Maryland.

<i>Baltimore</i> —Emmanuel S. S. Miss. Soc.,.....	90 00
<i>Georgetown</i> , D. C.—V. B., for China, \$5; N. K. R., for Africa, \$5,.....	10 00
<i>Jagersdown</i> —St. John's,.....	11 07
<i>Mount Savage</i> —St. George's S. S.,.....	10 00
<i>Port Tobacco</i> —Rev. Lemuel Wilmer,.....	8 00
<i>Washington</i> , D. C.—Trinity, \$15; for Rev. E. H. Thomson, China, \$10; Society for Africa, \$25,.....	50 00 179 07

## Kentucky.

<i>Louisville</i> —St. Paul's, a Member, \$10; do., for Africa, \$1,.....	11 00
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## Ohio.

<i>Ashland</i> —Rev. D. Risser,.....	5 00
<i>Ashtabula</i> —St. Peter's, for Africa,.....	14 40
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Christ, L. A.,.....	45 00
St. John's,.....	289 47
<i>Gambier</i> —Harcourt Par., Christ Chap- el S. S., for China,.....	1 37
<i>Marion</i> —A Friend,.....	10 00
<i>Massillon</i> —St. Timothy's S. S.,.....	31 38
<i>Urbana</i> —A Friend,.....	50 397 12

## Indiana.

<i>Madison</i> —Christ S. S.,.....	10 00
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## Illinois.

<i>Chicago</i> —Trinity,.....	178 70
St. James',.....	250 00
Bishop's Church,.....	26 00 454 70

## Michigan.

<i>Detroit</i> —Christ, special,.....	30 00
Mariners' Church S. S.,.....	14 00
St. John's, special,.....	112 47
St. Paul's,.....	145 25 301 72

## Minnesota.

<i>Fairbault</i> —Good Shepherd,.....	8 00
<i>Minneapolis</i> —Gethsemane Ladies' Mis- sionary Society,.....	10 00
<i>Winona</i> —St. Paul's, \$1, \$5; S. S. at East- ter, \$1, \$3.15,.....	8 15 26 15

## Missouri.

<i>Hannibal</i> —Trinity,.....	5 00
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## Miscellaneous.

H,.....	10 00
A Friend, for Africa and China, ..	10 00
Anonymous,.....	2 00 22 00
Total,.....	\$4,116 84
Amount previously acknowledged,	35,946 99
	\$43,063 83

The acknowledgment of \$50 in May number SPIRIT OF MISSIONS, from Christ Church, Philadelphia, as special for *Bishop Boone* should have been for *Bishop Payne*, W. Africa.





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